

smaller rooms for Priesthood meetings and other gatherings. The building of the house cost about \$800. When it was finished, Elder Knight presented it to the Branch as a special donation. The Branch, after being organized, paid for the inside furnishings including the organ.

According to the official statistical report dated December 21, 1897, the numerical strength of the Knightsville Branch was 120 souls, including one High Priest, one Seventy, fourteen Elders, two Teachers, twenty-three Deacons, forty-six lay members and thirty-three children under eight years of age.

A YMIA was organized in the Knightsville Branch November 14, 1897 with John McEwan as President. A Deacons Quorum was organized November 15, 1897.

Up to 1898 the people of Knightsville paid taxes to Utah County, but a committee appointed by the legislature, made investigations concerning the boundary line between the two counties, and after that the brethren paid taxes to Juab County.

At the end of 1899 there were 138 souls in the Branch. Most of these consisted of a floating population, about one half of whom had joined the Branch by recommendation or baptism.

The first missionary called was Lewis M. Nebeker, who went to the Southern States. Charles White also served in Southern States and both returned in 1901, after two years of service.

A Relief Society was organized May 28, 1899 and an Elder's Quorum also organized in that same year.

Most of the buildings in Knightsville were ordinary mining cabins though there were some very good-sized lumber houses. Some of the mines about Knightsville produced a high grade of ore, mostly lead ore loaded with silver. Also some pockets of gold were found. For smelting purposes the ore was generally shipped to Salt Lake Valley smelters. Some of the ore turned out as high as eighty percent lead. At the close of the century about 100 men were employed in the two mines - the "Uncle Sam" and the "Humbug". The



Town of Knightsville (Courtesy Tintic Historical Society)